

STRIKE CALLED OFF

RAILROAD MAGNATES BOW WHEN
CRISIS GRIPS THE
NATION.

DETAILS LEFT TO MEDIATORS

While They Did Not Obtain All Their
Original Demands, Brotherhood
Leaders Feel They Have Won Im-
portant Victory.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.
New York.—The conference com-
mittee of railroad managers early
Monday morning authorized President
Wilson's mediators to make whatever
arrangements were necessary with the
railroad brotherhoods to call off the
threatened strike.

The managers left the conference
room at 2 o'clock, but the brother-
hood chiefs remained in conference
with the mediators.

The managers, headed by Elisha
Lee, returned to the conference room
at 2:30 o'clock, and Secretary Lane
sent for the newspaper men.

An official of the conference com-
mittee of railroad managers announ-
ced at 12:45 a. m. that the railroad
strike was off.

The decision reached by the man-
agers at the midnight conference
means that the brotherhoods have
won an important victory, although it
does not bring them all their original
demands. By the agreement, it is as-
sumed they will be awarded pro rata
time for overtime on the basic eight-
hour day, which they have been as-
sured.

Their original demands called for
time and a half for overtime on the
same basic day. The men will get
their present pay for ten hours for
eight hours' work under the agree-
ment. These concessions on the part
of the managers are virtually what
the employees contend they would gain
under the Adamson law if it were de-
clared constitutional.

STATE OF WAR ADMITTED.

Immediate Call of Special Session of
Congress Contemplated.

Washington, D. C.—With the an-
nouncement of the ruthless destruc-
tion of three unarmed American mer-
chantmen by submarines, it was un-
officially admitted here that virtually
a state of war exists between the
United States and Germany.

Technically the United States re-
mains in a position of armed neu-
trality. Whether this shall be changed
before April 16, the date fixed for a
special session of congress, the war
making branch of the government,
President Wilson has not decided. One
step the president is contemplating is
a call for an immediate session of con-
gress to hear an address asking for
authority to adopt aggressive mea-
sures against the submarine menace.

Already American ships are being
armed to defend themselves; the next
move must be to send warships with
orders to seek out submarines and
clear the trans-Atlantic lanes.

Of the three ships destroyed, two
were unloaded and homeward bound
and all were American built. Amer-
ican owned and officered and manned
largely by American citizens. Meager
dispatches indicate that all were sunk
with complete disregard for the
safety of those on board and that
some of the members of the crews
may have been lost.

Three U. S. Ships Sunk.

Washington, D. C.—Consul Frost at
Queenstown reported to the state de-
partment the sinking by a German
submarine of the American steamer
City of Memphis, saying forty-nine
survivors had been picked up and that
an admiralty vessel was searching for
eight missing. The department an-
nounced that a dispatch from Consul
General Skinner at London said it
was reported the City of Memphis, the
Illinois, and the Vigilance (probably
Vigilantia), all American steamers,
had been sunk, the latter without
warning. The message added that
some of the crew of the City of Mem-
phis had been landed and that a patrol
boat had gone to pick up the crew of
the Illinois.

Fillbuster Asks Recall Election.
Lincoln, Neb.—In a letter to Govern-
or Neville, Senator Norris, of Ne-
braska, who was one of the twelve
senators to stand out against the pro-
posed law permitting the president to
establish armed neutrality, requests a
special recall election to determine
whether the people approve his atti-
tude. If the majority so wills, he says
he will resign. Governor Neville said
that he did not think such a special
election would be advisable. Not only
was there no demand for such an ele-
ction, he said, but it would be a need-
less expenditure of money.

Carried 48 Americans.

New York.—Forty-eight men who
were Americans by birth or by natu-
ralization and nine others, several of
whom are said to have been natural-
ized Americans, comprised the crew
of the American freight steamer City
of Memphis, reported from London as
having been sunk by shell fire. The
City of Memphis, of 5,525 tons gross,
carried 9,652 bales of cotton valued
at \$600,000. This she delivered at
Havre, France, and was on her way
home in ballast when sunk.

CZAR ABDICATES AFTER BIG REVOLT; MONARCHY ENDS

Nicholas Gives Up Throne Both
for Himself and the
Czarevitch.

RUSSIA IS NOW A REPUBLIC

Simultaneous Uprisings in Petrograd
and Moscow—Empress Placed Un-
der Guard—Emperor Heeds
Demand to Quit—Soldiers
Join Revolutionists and
Two Statesmen Are
Slain.

Petrograd, March 15.—Czar Nich-
olas II has abdicated the throne of
Russia, both for himself and the
twelve-year-old czarvitch, Grand
Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, his
brother, who had been decided upon
originally to be regent, also has abdi-
cated.

This ends the dynasty of the Roman-
offs.

Russia now is virtually a republic.
Monarchy is Abolished.

The executive committee of the
duma issued a manifesto stating that
the government of Russia will be han-
dled for three months by a committee
of twelve. For the time being, it is
stated, the monarchy has been aboli-
shed. Councils of nobility in fifteen
provinces have endorsed the revolu-
tionary government.

Corrupt Ministry Ousted.

The Russian ministry, charged with
corruption and incompetence, has been
swept out of office.

One minister, Alexander Protopopoff,
head of the interior department, is re-
ported to have been killed, and the
other ministers, as well as the presi-
dent of the imperial council, are un-
der arrest.

A new national cabinet is announced,
with Prince Lvoff as president of the
council and premier, and the other of-
fices held by the men who are close to
the Russian people.

No Peace Movement.

The duma joined hands in the revolt
which aimed at the reactionary con-
duct of the war and the ineffective
distribution of food. Its success means
a more aggressive part in the war and
is said to put an end to German hopes
for a separate peace with Russia.

The British and French ambassadors
here already have established official
business relations with the new cabi-
net and with the executive committee
named by the duma. It was this com-
mittee that forced the czar's abdi-
cation.

Czar on Way From Front.

London, March 19.—A Reuter dis-
patch from Petrograd says that the
emperor is expected to arrive at the
Tsarskoe-Selo palace and that several
regiments with artillery are hastening
to the same place.

The Grand Duke Nicholas is reported
to have reached the Russian capital.
The dispatch says that he will
probably take command of the troops.
According to information received
here the Russian people have been
most distrustful during recent events
of the personal influence of Empress
Alexandra. She was supposed to ex-
ercise the greatest influence over Em-
peror Nicholas.

The Empress Alexandra, before her
marriage to the emperor of Russia in
1894, was the German Princess Alix of
Hesse-Darmstadt.

A popular revolution has been suc-
cessful and the government of Russia
rests temporarily with a self-appointed
committee of the duma.

After three days of battle, in which
the majority of the 30,000 troops in
Petrograd mutinied and supported the
revolutionists, calm has returned.

The czar's abdication was in com-
pliance with the urgent demand of the
committee of the duma, which notified
him that upon his assent depended
the fate of the dynasty.

Troops Back the Duma.

Telegraphing from Petrograd Wed-
nesday, Reuter's correspondent says
Kronstadt, the fortress and great na-
val station at the head of the Gulf of
Finland, 20 miles west of Petrograd,
has joined the revolutionary move-
ment. Two deputies, Pepelauff and
Tuskine, on instructions from the du-
ma committee, proceeded to Kron-
stadt, where the troops placed them-
selves at the disposal of the duma.

The Copenhagen Ekstra Bladet re-
ports that the Russian consul in Hapa-
randa, Sweden, says that former Pre-
mier Sturmer and Minister of the In-
terior Protopopoff were killed in Petro-
grad. Both were charged with pro-
German sympathies.

New Cabinet Announced.
A new national cabinet is announced,
with Prince Lvoff as president of the

EAGER TO PROSECUTE WAR

English Correspondent Asserts That
All Classes of Russians Favor Con-
tinuation of Hostilities.

London, March 19.—Reuter's Petro-
grad correspondent sent the following
dispatch concerning the Russian revolu-
tion under date of March 14:
"Your correspondent has been in the
streets both night and day for the last
three days. He has seen long lines of
hungry men, women and children, and

council and premier, and the other of-
fices held by the men who are close to
the Russian people.

The members of the new national
cabinet are announced as follows:

Premier, President of the Council
and Minister of the Interior—Prince
Georges E. Lvoff.

Foreign Minister—Prof. Paul N.
Miloukoff.

Minister of Public Instruction—Pro-
fessor Manuloff of Moscow university.
Minister of War and Navy, ad in-
terim—A. J. Guchkoff, formerly presi-
dent of the duma.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Ichin-
garoff, deputy from Petrograd.

Minister of Finance—M. Tereschen-
ko, deputy from Kiev.

Minister of Justice—Deputy Keren-
ski of Saratoff.

Minister of Communications—N. V.
Nekrasoff, vice president of the duma
Controller of State—M. Godneff,
deputy from Kazan.

Control Is Complete.

That control by the new government
is complete is undoubted. Telegrams
from generals commanding at the vari-
ous fronts have displayed an astonish-
ing unanimity of support of the new
order.

Sunday it broke forth in flame.
Panic-stricken, the government or-
dered the mounted patrols to fire on
the people. The patrols refused, and
a battle between the police and the
troops followed, regiment after regi-
ment joining the revolutionists, seizing
and throwing the heads of the secret
police into prison.

For three days open battle raged in
the streets of Petrograd. Strikes in
factories and on street cars were
called in sympathy with the revolu-
tion.

Wednesday the week's nightmare of
revolution ended more suddenly than
it had begun. Planks were pulled
from windows, doors were unbarred,
factories, stores and banks reopened.

500 Slain in Revolt.

The only evidence that a revolution
had been fought and won was the
smoldering ruins of a few public
buildings. The cost in life is unknown.
It is believed, however, that it did not
exceed 500.

Magical and sudden as was the
transition from the old to the new, it
is believed here that its results will be
almost immediately visible in the in-
stitution by the new Russia of a more
vigorous and efficient prosecution of
the war against Germany.

The duma telegraphed the principal
generals at the front to use their influ-
ence with Emperor Nicholas in sup-
port of the duma's appeal for a popu-
lar government, says Reuter's Petro-
grad correspondent.

General Brussloff, commander in
chief of the armies on the southwest-
ern front, replied:

"Your telegram received. I have
fulfilled my duty to my emperor and
my country."

Gen. Nicholas V. Ruzsky, member of
the supreme military council, replied:

"I have carried out your request."

M. Rodzianko, president of the
duma, sent the following telegram to
Emperor Nicholas:

"The situation is becoming worse.
Measures must be taken immediately,
for tomorrow it may be too late. The
hour has arrived when the fate of the
country and of the dynasty is being
decided."

M. Chitchevlovitch, president of the
council of empire, was arrested in his
home and temporarily held in the mi-
nisterial room of the duma.

The revolution, which evidently was
carefully prepared, broke out simulta-
neously in Petrograd and Moscow.
The garrisons, which obeyed the in-
structions of the revolutionaries, im-
mediately took possession of these
cities after comparatively little fight-
ing and equally small amount of de-
struction of property.

Petrograd Bridge Blown Up.

In Petrograd one bridge was blown
up. Strict military rule prevails and
the army has the situation so well in
hand that it is not expected adherents
of the late government will be able to
offer any serious resistance, even in
remote provinces.

After receiving word of the revolu-
tion, it is reported, Emperor Nicholas
returned to the palace, where he ar-
rived on Wednesday.

The following details of the revolu-
tion have been given to the press from
a source usually well informed on
Russian affairs:

"The soldiers refused to act against
the crowd which started trouble when
it heard of the ukase issued by Em-
peror Nicholas proroguing the duma.
On Sunday the committee which had
met to discuss the food situation was
partly transformed into a provisional
government under the presidency of
President Rodzianko of the duma and
included representatives of the duma
council of the empire and of the
municipality. The garrison agreed to
support the provisional government."

The proclamation by the military
governor in Petrograd forbidding any
street assemblages and declaring that
any disorders would be ruthlessly sup-
pressed made it apparent that affairs
were graver than the dispatches al-
lowed by the Russian censorship would
indicate.

has seen the wanton firing of rifles
and machine guns, and civil war in the
main thoroughfares, but has not heard
a single word against war.

"A shortage of food, the lack of or-
ganization and the neglect of the most
elementary precautions are popularly
ascribed to German influences. This is
a word of provocation on every lip.
"The killing of Rasputin was the
match that set fire to the vast heap of
patriotic determination that Russia
would deserve well of her allies if she
would give herself the chance.

NOT AN APRIL FOOL JOKE, EITHER!



AMERICAN SHIP SUNK

STEAMER ALGONQUIN BLOWN UP
BY GERMAN U-BOAT.

Vessel Is Shelled Without Warning—
Submarine Refused to Aid
Victims of Bomb.

London, March 16.—The American
steamer Algonquin has been destroyed
by a German submarine. The crew
was saved, J. C. Stephens, the Amer-
ican consul at Plymouth, reported on
Wednesday.

The Algonquin was a freighter. It
was sent down at six o'clock on the
morning of March 12. The submarine
refused assistance, the consul's report
said.

Twenty-seven men have been land-
ed. According to later advices from
Plymouth, the German submarine
opened fire upon the Algonquin from a
distance of 4,000 yards, firing about 20
shells.

These were not enough to sink the
steamer, so it was boarded by men
from the submarine, who placed four
bombs and the Algonquin was then
blown up. The crew was given plenty
of time to leave the vessel.

"It was just after daylight on Mon-
day when we were attacked," said the
captain of the Algonquin.

"There was no warning. The sub-
marine started fire at a range of three
miles. When about 20 live shells had
been fired at the Algonquin, of which
four hit the ship forward, the crew de-
cided to take to the boats.

"Then the submarine approached,
and, with only its periscope showing,
sailed around the steamer several
times. Finding that the crew had
abandoned the ship, the submarine
came to the surface.

"Some of the Germans boarded the
Algonquin and placed bombs aft.
These were exploded, and within a
quarter of an hour the steamer disap-
peared."

"I appealed to the submarine com-
mander for a tow toward land, in view
of the roughness of the weather, but
the German gruffly replied: 'I am too
busy.'"

New York, March 16.—The Algon-
quin sailed from this port on Febru-
ary 20 with a cargo valued at \$1,250,-
000. The ship itself was appraised at
\$450,000. It was commanded by Capt.
A. Norberg, a naturalized Norwegian.

ARMED MAN PERILS GOVERNOR

Executive of the State of Washington
Driven From His Office by
Stranger.

Olympia, Wash., March 15.—An un-
identified armed man chased Gov. Ernest
Lister out of his office on Tuesday.
The stranger held possession of the of-
fice for some time after the sheriff and
police guard had been summoned. Later
the intruder surrendered and the
governor returned to his office.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON ENGLAND

First Attack in Several Months Occurs
in Southeastern Counties.

London, March 17.—Zeppelins for the
first time in several months raided
England again during the past night.
They dropped bombs on the Kentish
coast. At the time the official state-
ment was issued the raid was still in
progress, covering the southeastern
counties.

Women Studying Wireless.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 16.—Fifty
young women of the city are studying
wireless telegraph with the object of
offering their services to the nation
in the event of war.

Serves 30-Second Sentence.

Freeport, Ill., March 17.—After hear-
ing testimony in the case of George
Reitzell, indicted for violation of the
Mann act, Judge Landis sentenced him
to sit for 30 seconds in a chair and
then the judge freed him.

U-Boat Films Algonquin.

Plymouth, Eng., March 17.—Pictures
of the Algonquin, showing the American
flag flying at its stern and painted on
both sides, were taken by the German
submarine commander before the Stars
and Stripes were hauled down.

PLOT TO WRECK FORT

NEW YORK POLICE CALLED TO
GUARD FORT HAMILTON.

Reserves Armed With Rifles Rushed to
Fight Plotters—Martial Law
Is Declared.

New York, March 15.—Three hun-
dred and seventy policemen, armed
with rifles, were hurried to Fort Ham-
ilton, on the Brooklyn shore of the Nar-
rows, on Tuesday night and estab-
lished martial law.

It had been reported to the police
department by the military authori-
ties that 500 German reservists would
attempt to destroy the fort at mid-
night.

Three police launches, each armed,
was hurried to the anchorage of the
water side of the fortifications.

By midnight, the hour set for the
attack by the German reservists, ac-
cording to the military informants of
the police, Fort Hamilton was guarded
from both the land and sea in such a
manner as to make an attack utterly
impossible.

Colonel Rafferty, commander at
Fort Hamilton, had three companies,
more than 300 men, ready. There was
considerable stir inside the fort at mid-
night.

The gigantic searchlights were made
ready for instant service to guard
against a surprise attack.

The object of the attempted de-
struction of the fort, the police de-
partment was told, was to destroy the
base from which all mine laying op-
erations in New York harbor would be
conducted in the event of war.

LIVERPOOL BOUND BOAT SUNK

Sabamore, Munitions Laden, Is Tor-
pedoed—Two Americans
on Board.

Boston, March 17.—Agents of the
Warren line announced that they had
received indirect word that the British
steamer Sabamore, which sailed from
Boston February 21 for Liver-
pool, has been sunk by a submarine.
The Sabamore was in command of
Capt. P. Cummings and had a crew of
50. It was said that two Americans
were aboard. It carried a general
cargo including munitions for the
British government and was armed
astern with a 4.7-inch gun. Vessel and
cargo were valued at \$1,500,000.

TARIFF BOARD IS NAMED

President Wilson Selects Members of
Commission—Prof. Frank W.
Taussig Heads Body.

Washington, March 16.—President
Wilson has elected the following
men as members of the tariff commis-
sion:

Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard
university.

Former Representative David J.
Lewis of Cumberland, Md.

Former Representative William
Kent of Kentfield, Cal.

Daniel C. Roper of McCall, S. C.

E. P. Costigan of Denver, Colo.

W. S. Culbertson of Emporia, Kan.

AIRMEN SHELL BRITISH TOWN

Teuton Airplane Drops Bombs on
Westgate, 80 Miles From Lon-
don—No Casualties.

London, March 19.—The war office
announces that a hostile airplane
dropped bombs at Westgate. There
were no casualties and the material
damage was reported as slight.

Westgate is a watering place close
to Margate and about 80 miles from
London.

Gives Money to His Slayers.

Douglas, Ariz., March 19.—Felipe
Gomez, twenty years old, was executed
by a firing squad in Agua Prieta, Mex.,
after conviction as a Villa spy. Gomez
distributed all his money among mem-
bers of the firing squad.

Panama Passes U. S. Bills.

Panama, March 19.—The legislative
assembly ended its session after it
passed several bills the United States
desired enacted, including one prohib-
iting surveys in territorial waters and
other forms of espionage.

MORE U. S. WARSHIPS

FOUR GREAT BATTLE CRUISERS
AND SIX SCOUT VESSELS OR-
DERED TO BE BUILT.

RECORD ORDER FOR NATION

Craft Will Cost the Government Over
100,000,000—Firms to Keep 70 per
Cent of Working Forces on Navy
Construction.

Washington, March 16.—Contracts
for what is believed to be the largest
single order for fighting craft ever
given by any nation were placed by the
navy department.

Private builders undertook to turn
out four great battle cruisers and six
scout cruisers, costing nearly \$112,-
000,000 for hulls and machinery alone,
and pledged themselves to keep 70 per
cent of their working forces on navy
construction.

In response to an appeal to their
patriotism by Secretary Daniels, the
major shipbuilders have agreed to ac-
cept 10 per cent net profit on the bat-
tle cruisers, whose cost will represent
about \$76,000,000 of the total sum in-
volved in the contracts. A fifth bat-
tle cruiser will be built at the Phila-
delphia navy yard.

The builders are besieged with of-
fers of merchant work, and are get-
ting as high as 50 per cent profit on
these jobs, with more work in sight
than they can do. They have placed
their facilities at the disposal of the
government, making it unnecessary for
the president to consider employing
authority to commander plants.

Both classes of cruisers ordered are
new types to naval architecture, and
are designed for a speed of 35 knots
an hour.

The scouts were awarded on bids
submitted, prices ranging from \$5,-
050,000 to \$5,990,000, and stipulated
time of delivery from 30 to 32 months.
Construction will be hastened to the
limit, however, the government footing
the bill for additional cost.

The battle cruisers, the fixed limit
of cost of which is \$19,000,000 per
ship, exclusive of speeding up ex-
pense, were placed.

Of the authorized building program
there remain to be contracted for three
dreadnaughts, 38 submarines, the 15
destroyers, and several auxiliary ves-
sels. "Bids will be opened early in
April on these craft, and at the same
time orders will be placed for more
than 100 coast patrol boats.

HARRY THAW HELD INSANE

Judge Orders Pittsburgher Removed
to Asylum in Pennsylvania—Ex-
tradition Is Barred.

Philadelphia, March 15.—Harry K.
Thaw was adjudged a lunatic on
Tuesday by the common pleas court
of this city, and under the law cannot
be taken to New York on requisition
to stand trial on